

The Central Valley Vision proposes to meet the outdoor recreation needs of Central Valley residents and visitors by upgrading thirty-five existing parks, adding eleven new state parks, improving park facilities and building economic and volunteer partnerships.

Our Mission
The mission of California State Parks is to provide for the health, inspiration and education of the people of California by helping to preserve the state’s extraordinary biological diversity, protecting its most valued natural and cultural resources, and creating opportunities for high-quality outdoor recreation.



CENTRAL VALLEY VISION IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Quick Reference



Outdoor Recreation for a Growing Population



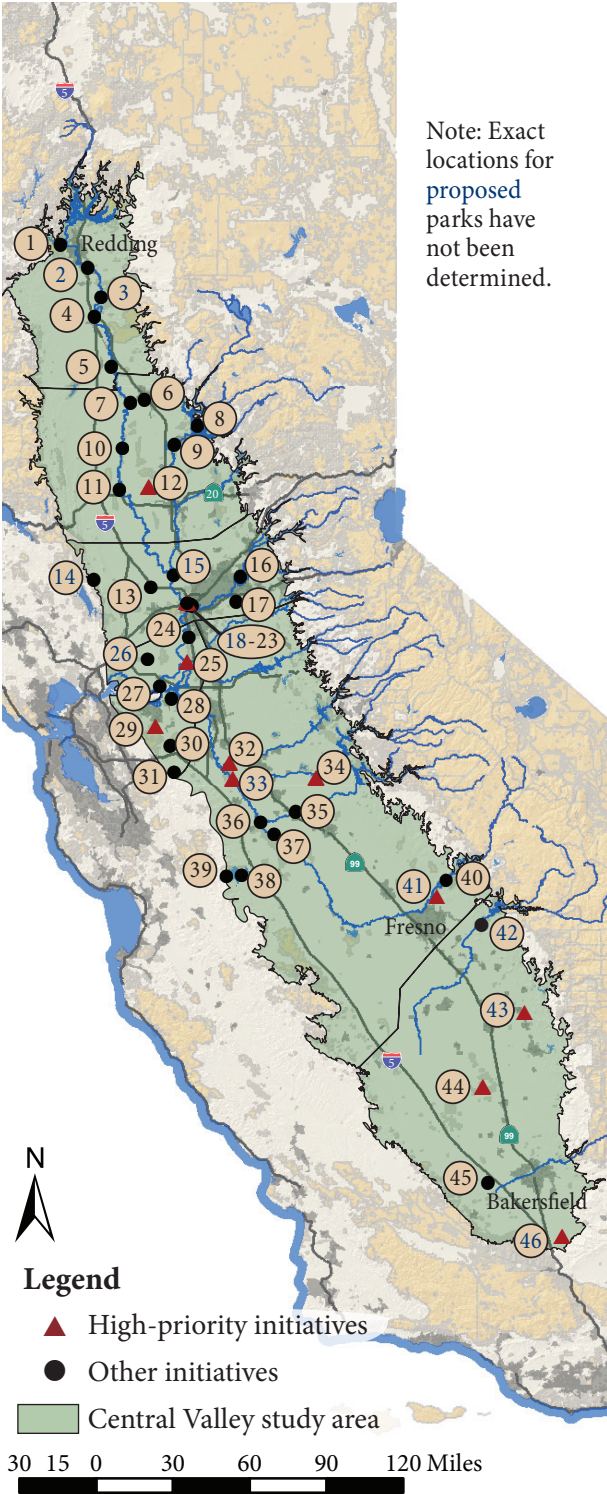
See the complete plan at
www.parks.ca.gov/centralvalleyvision.



California State Parks
Planning Division

Central Valley State Parks

1. Shasta State Historic Park
2. Anderson-Sacramento River (proposed)
3. Big Bend (proposed)
4. William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park
5. Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area
6. Bidwell Mansion State Historic Park
7. Bidwell-Sacramento River State Park
8. Lake Oroville State Recreation Area
9. Clay Pit State Vehicular Recreation Area
10. Butte City (California State Parks property)
11. Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area
12. State Park at Sutter Buttes
13. Woodland Opera House State Historic Park
14. Blue Ridge (proposed)
15. Elkhorn Basin (proposed)
16. Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and Folsom Powerhouse State Historic Park
17. Prairie City State Vehicular Recreation Area
18. California Indian Heritage Center (proposed) (replaces California State Indian Museum)
19. Old Sacramento State Historic Park, including railroad museums
20. Leland Stanford Mansion State Historic Park
21. California State Capitol Museum
22. Governor’s Mansion State Historic Park
23. Sutter’s Fort State Historic Park
24. Stone Lake (California State Parks property)
25. Delta Meadows & Locke Boarding House (California State Parks property)
26. Barker Slough (proposed)
27. Brannan Island State Recreation Area
28. Franks Tract State Recreation Area
29. State Historic Park at Cowell Ranch/John Marsh Home
30. Bethany Reservoir State Recreation Area
31. Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area
32. Caswell Memorial State Park
33. Dos Rios (proposed)
34. Turlock Lake State Recreation Area
35. McConnell State Recreation Area
36. George J. Hatfield State Recreation Area
37. Great Valley Grasslands State Park
38. San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area
39. Pacheco State Park
40. Millerton Lake State Recreation Area
41. San Joaquin River Parkway (proposed)
42. Kings River (proposed)
43. Rocky Hill at Exeter (proposed)
44. Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park
45. Tule Elk State Natural Reserve
46. Tejon Ranch (proposed)





Local businesses benefit from travelers drawn to Central Valley state parks.

Parks boost local economies

State parks not only provide recreation to millions, but also bring economic benefits to their surrounding communities. One study estimates that for every \$1 spent on state parks, \$2.35 is returned to California’s General Fund from spending in local communities.

In fiscal year 2001-2002, more than 85 million people visited California state parks and generated about \$2.6 billion in visitor spending in local communities.

Many Central Valley state park visitors stay at hotels and enjoy attractions such as wineries, museums and specialty shops. State park visitors also patronize outdoor recreation businesses such as equipment shops, guides, marinas and camp stores, which employ local residents.

Improving Recreation Opportunities

A plan for the rapidly changing Central Valley

Purpose and need

The *Central Valley Vision Implementation Plan* is a road map for improving California state parks to better serve the needs of the Central Valley’s rapidly changing population.

Compared to the rest of California, the Central Valley lacks parks for residents and visitors. Major trends—including significant population growth, shifting ethnic composition and increasingly sedentary lifestyles—all drive the need for more recreation opportunities and better parks.

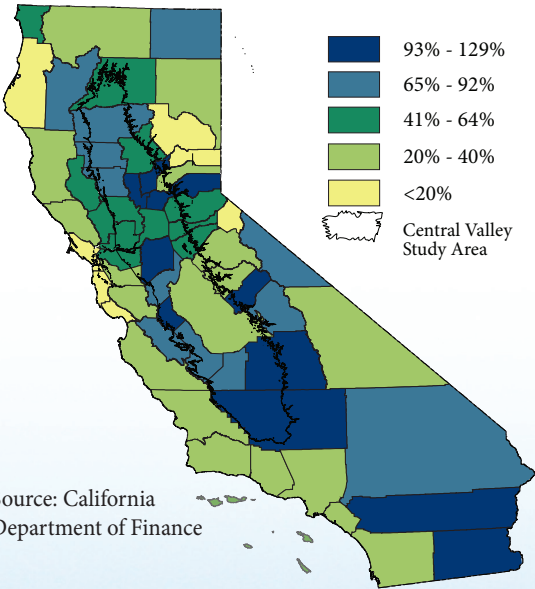
Plan description

The Plan is a **catalog of proposed initiatives**, to be implemented over the next twenty years, that will improve recreation and resource protection in California’s Central Valley.

Plan impact (partial list)

- More than doubles the number of campsites
- Increases by over 70% the number of picnic sites
- Increases by almost 20% the acres of state parks land
- Adds ten visitor centers and three museums

Projected percent population change by county, 2000-2030



Source: California Department of Finance

Next steps

Legislators, the California State Parks Director and future administrators direct the use of existing resources or allocate new bond funds to implement the Plan. With their help, new and better parks can become reality. See <http://www.parks.ca.gov/centralvalleyvision> for more.



Turlock Lake State Recreation Area



Kayaking at Folsom Lake State Recreation Area

Plan highlights

- **New and improved facilities** at existing parks, including 1,500 new picnic sites and over 1,800 new campsites
- **Eleven new state parks**
- **Five heritage corridors** to interpret Valley history and culture
- **Six new boating trails** (networks of water-access points) to link outdoor recreation areas along rivers
- **Natural resource protection**, with over 4,000 acres of restored habitat and 500,000 trees planted
- **Extensive use of partnerships** for funding and volunteers



Walking along the Path of the Padres at San Luis Reservoir State Recreation Area